KANSAS.

MEETING IN LAWRENCE-GENERAL LANE ON THE STUMP-80 JUS CEN-BUS-SHERIFF JONE'S RESURRECTED. Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., March 25, 1857. Some eight hundred persons met in the lower story of Mr. Morrow's new hotel, in this place, hat night, to hear Col. Lane speak. Lane was well received. He spoke some two hours to an interested andieuce. In style of delivery and freedom of manner he was the same old J m Lane. I noted one improvement—he has eschewed the " vain repetations" with which he used to signify his periods. The sarcsem which this peculiarity met has inducted a more simple style, but still it is emphatically "Laneish."

The positions be took were the same as taken by the recent Topeka Convention. On some points be chaborated and expatiated, but he held that the po hey was not only the right one, but that there was no alternative He urged the necessity of the State Legislature assembling in June, at Topeka That they should frame a wholesome code of laws, and have the whole State organization complete and That they should also memorialize Congress for ad Dission as a State, and set their State Government in motion the moment they were admitted, or when the Pro-Slavery State Government attempted to go in motion "out of the Union." He said he did not come to cause difficulty, and

boped there would be none. He denied that he be-gan the war last Summer. He entered into an claborate explanation of his conduct in coming into the Territory and leaving it when he did. He had left, trusting in good faith to Geary, and not wishing to embarrass the action of the latter. At the same time he stated that the arrival of Gov. Geary, coming as he did, was a misfortune, as the Pro-Blavery Territorial Government would have been driven out in a few days more, and the squatters of Yanese would have secured justice against usurpa-tion. He claimed that the "peace" which eusued was the result of the courage and forbearance of the Free-state men. He complimented the Free-State country was the only one from which Free Kansas had anything to hope. He said the twenty Republican Senators would never consent to a bill admitting Kansas as a Slave State, and there was no previous question" in the Senate. He condemned the inaugural of Buchanan. He had faith in toe prudence if not in the priociples of that Administration until he had read that inaugural. He gave an account of his trip up the Missouri river, in disaccount of the manner of the said that a second to the said that a second to the said that a guise and under an assumed name. He said that a quarrel should never begin in Kansas about him,

d over him. The begus census takers are at work. They have received instructions from the bogus county courts which differ materially from even the bogus directions, and they were bad enough in all con-science. The truth is that every bogus official is a law unto himself, and legislation to define their du ties is a work of supererogation. There is not a begus constable but occasionally assumes the functions of a Justice. There is not a Sheriff out labors under the delusion that he is a Judge, and the bogus county courts have as exalted an opinion as to their emniscient and legitimate mission on earth as it they were descendants of the red fruit of Lake Pal-

This same census will be a very great humbug; This same census will be a very great numous; but bogus humbugs are sometimes serious. Only a small part of the Free-State men are placed on the flat. They take no one—that is, no Free-State man—who was not an actual settler on the 15th inst. They ignore the recent arrivals—in fact, all the strivals of this Spring, and do not take one half of the others. The Free-State men allow them to do as they please, only some of them wish them at Jericho, and some few do not scruple to say so.

I learn that "Johnson County" will have the Johnson County, which does not con ain a hundred legal voters, even by that fraudulent act, and which is not open lawfully to white settlement yet—perhaps will not be for some time. This constitutional census and election movement of the Oligarchy is soing to be by far the grandest and most systematic ting swindle that was ever heard of.

tem is already developing beautifully.

Sheriff Jones is once more Sheriff of Douglas

County. He has picked up his fallen mantle and

stepped behind the ghost of Sherrard. He is now Missouri, plotting mischief, it is said.

The steamer Lacon arrived at Lawrence yester-

day. She had few passengers, having been detained on the river. She has considerable freight. She has started further up the river to-day.

The following setters are published in Washington:

THE WEST, HEADQUARTERS DEPAREMENT OF THE WEST, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 11, 1857. 5

To His Excellency J. W. Geary, Governor of Kannas, Le compton. K. T.

complete. X. T. have the honor to acknowledge the GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst, in which you require immediately two additional companies of dragoons to report to you, in consequence of your confidence that there is a conspiracy on foot to disturb the peace;" and also acknowledge the receipt of a previous letter requiring a battation to be sent a your of the large immigration expected here to you in view of the large imm gration expected here in the Spring. refer to the laws you will observe that the

President is authorized to call the multirary and naval ferces into sotice—first, to repel invision; second, to suppress insurrection; and third, to repress combina-tions to obstruct the execution of the laws too strong for the civil power. Insuits, or probable breaches of the peace, do not authorize the employment of the Besides, all the forces here have just been designated

by the Secretary of War, and are under orders for other service more distant; and even the companies near you will have to be recalled. They are sufficient to represe any breach of the peace, and I cannot move them until

the weather improves.

But even they are to be employed to aid the civil sutherity only in the contingencies mentioned in the laws above referred to The gards up to be left in the Territory will be available in the President directs their

ntingency under which the troops were acting The centingency ander which the troops were sound I consider to have ceased. Without the grossest imprudence on the part of the civil authorities in Leavesworth I see not the alightest probability of any disturbance there and on inquiry I can hear of none from various tababitants.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant, PER-IFOR S. SMITH.

Brevet Major

Gen. Smith to Jefferson Davis.

Gen. Smith to Jefferson Davis.

Hon, Jefferson Davis, Smater—Dear Sir: I received a letter a few minutes since from the editor of The Evening Star, requesting me to "substantista a "contradiction you make to some assertion in The "He-ald of Governor Geary" I happen to have my letter be ok, and rend you a copy of my letter to the Governor when he "required a squatron of dragons to be sent to him. He had already Capt. Newby's and Capt. Find's companies of troops under his centrol, and he stated no case that will just by reinfercing them in the middle of the Winter. I declined sending them, evidently without your interference in the matter, for you were in Wishington. His letter is of the 9th of February and my answer of the 11th. I exercised the discretion left me by the Precident, for I saw there was no need of them.

I send the copy to you, for I do not think myself at Bherry to publish part of an efficial correspondence without sutherity from higher authority.

Moreover, I think your simple constradiction is sufficient; the affair will not offer to Gov. Geavy any advantage in pursuing it, unless he provides prof of what The Herald says, and that is on record in the Department of the West.

I repeat, that with my knowledge of all that took place, the Governor will not pursue the mitter.

With sincer respect, your obelient servant.

With sincer respect, your obelient servant. Hop. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Senator-Dear Sir: I re-

Bt. Major-General Comman time Dept. of the West.
I would have been down to day, but I am hardly
strong enough. I will be in Washington on Monday.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, located at Hillsdale, Michigan, on the Michigan Southern Raircad, is the only College in the world founded and controlled by the Free Will Baptists. Its edifice is of brick 268 feet long, 50 wide and five stories high, and cost \$50 000. It has 300 students of both sexes, and does not exclude colered persons from its benefits. Board in the soilege \$1 50 per week; all necessary expenses for a term of twelve weeks, about \$30.

THE SCHOOLS OF NORWAY.

Herway, with respect to education, labors under the difficulty of a resiltered population, even more than

Sweden. Out of her 1,400,000 inhabitants, only about 180,000 dwell in towns, the remaining 1 230,000 being sprinkled here and there ever an area of 5,750 square miles. As a consequence, stationary village schools are hardly possible in any great number. The law, from which the present school system of Norway dates its origin which was passed in 1739, did not require, very wisely, an education in any particular place; it simply demanded that the parents or guardians should instruct every child, or cause it to be instructed, in the branches usually taught in the district schoolsthe list of such instruction being the catechetical examinations by the clergyman, and the examinationprevious to the confirmation-which last, the American reader must remember, is a necessary condition for all civil rights in Norway and Sweden.

CTRCULATING SCHOOLS. To meet the difficulty of the separation of the population, the law also required Circulating Schools in every parish, as well as stationary. The parish is divided into a certain number of districts, and the teacher travels from one district to another—the children of each forming for the time his school. As an average, the term of each school is only eight weeks during the year. The lessons are given in the farm-houses, in the rooms where the peasants have been sleeping and eating-often uncomfortable and ill-ventilated apartments. The branches required to be taught by law are religion, reading, writing, singing and arithmetic; in point fact they limit themselves to reading and "religion fi. e., very dry theology), with a little of writing and arithmetic. The teacher's salary is from \$12 to \$10 for thirty weeks' teaching, with his board. The whole number of these itinerating teachers is about 2,000, and of the schools about 7,009.

STATIONARY SCHOOLS. These stand somewhat higher than the class of schools first mentioned in the quality of their instructien. The teachers also are better paid, the salary being about \$90 per annum, with board and a piece of land for free use. They number about 380, with 24,000 pupils in attendance, and their terms are from 16 to 49 weeks in the year. The whole number of children attending both the circulating and stationary schools is estimated at about 213,000.

UPPER DISTRICT SCHOOLS. These are a small class of pay schools, corresponding somewhat to our High Schools in America. The branches taught are those already mentioned as taught in the other schools, together with history, mensuration, natural history, and a foreign languagegenerally English.

These schools require a slight payment from the pupils, but are supported by the parishes and by occasional grants from the Storthing or National Assembly.

All the schools established by law are managed by the Town or Parish Council and the clergyman. tax can be laid for their support except by a grant of the Council. The head management in each province is in the hands of the High Sheriff and the Bishop of the diocese, who report again to the "Govern mental Department of Church and Education."

The total expenses of all these schools in the towns and country, together with that of five Normal Schools for teachers, and including the expenses of boarding teachers, are estimated by Councilor Nisson at about \$195,000 per annum.

CITIZENS' SCHOOLS. These are a higher class of schools, both public and private, belonging to the towns. The pupils are taught in sommon branches, in drawing, natural history, and German, French and English. The number of these is more than twenty; the pupils about 3,000; expenses, about \$30,000 per annum.

A still higher rank of these schools is called

REAL SCHOOLS.

These have been established by the Government in eleven towns, and are associated with the "Latin Schools." The latter prepare for the University with a five years' course; the other, after their pupils are fourteen or fifteen, send them out to practical life or to the technical and military schools.

In the Latin Schools Greek and Hebrew are taught; in the Real Schools, beside the usual instruction of the best schools, bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, the properties of goods, &c., are sometimes among the branches.

There are also three Latin Schools, not connected with Real Schools, at Christiania, Trondhjem and Bergen, where the usual order is reversed, and Latin is studied before any foreign language. These three schools are supported by their own funds. Number of pupils in the eleven united schools, 700; in the three Latin Schools, 300; total, 1,000. Annual expe both, \$64,000.

No one can be a rector in these schools unless he has passed two public examinations. The conditions for the under teachers are equally strict.

Beside these, there are Charity Schools in many owns for the children of poor laboring people, where the children remain the whole day, while the parents are at work. These are supported by both public and private contributions. Amount expended, about

There are four asylums in Norway for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Another class of schools whose introduction would be highly advantageous to America are the Agricultural and Drawing Schools for workngmen and mechanics.

There are fourteen Agricultural Schools where young men from eighteen to twenty are taught thoroughly in practical and scientific farming, in the application of manures, the construction of farming machines, the nanagement of dairies, and the like.

Throughout Norway there are eight Drawing Schools. To these of an evening the mechanics and laborers come together and receive instruction in modeling, drawing, mathematics and natural philosophy. By the law any person who would be a tinman, gunmaker, copper-worker, turner, brazier, goldsmith, wheelwright, instrument-maker, jeweler, painter, sad-dler, smith, stone-cutter, chair-maker or clock-maker, must produce a testimonial from the managers of this school. The effect of the instruction is found to be trades. The Drawing School at Christiania is the most distinguished, as d costs nearly \$3,000 per annum. The other seven are supported together at about the same rate.

From what has been said of the condition of schools in the Norwegian towns it is apparent that education is in a favorable state of pregress, even compared with America. The working classes have better opportunities than they enjoy here.

Of the country schools one can draw by no means so favorable a conclusion. Schools circulating from cabin to eabin, with teachers receiving \$12 per annum as salary, and instructing each circle of suboline only eight weeks in the year, could not be of much value to the mental improvement of the nation.

Still the country people of this kingdom are by no means inferior in natural inte ligence or in information. The same causes which in that latitude, on a wintry island, gave birth to a literature whose vigor and or ginality and high imagination have not been surpassed in the early literature of any modern race, still work upon the descendants of the Northmen.

Now, even as ten centuries ago in Iceland, the people enjoy a kind of democratic kingdom, where one man, indeed, nominally is chief or king, but where the real power is in the bands of the Bonders or peasant-formers. They have the free communal liferight to govern themselves in small matters as well as great. They are continually trained in oratory, the arts of an assembly and the management of public affairs. This of all schools is the best, and can overbalance the advantages from books and teachers.

The climate and the vast solitudes drive men within their own homes during the long Winter evenings, and give occasion still, as of old, for a Saga literature

*The facts in this article are principally derived from the conversations and reports of one of the great leaders of educational improvement in Herway, Councilor Nisson of Christiania.

Rerature of tales and history and almost stern poetry, which is transmitted year by year around the rearing fire, from one generation to another. Such people, though not drilled in mathematics and physics, cann be called ignorant. They have unwritten histories and poems net in books; and thoughts, nurtured by their grand, solitary scenery, which are not given by re gious writers, and yet which touch on the greatest

mysteries of existence and immortality.

The strong, weather-beaten features of the Norwe gian peacant give you no impression of ignorance. The expression is shrewd, reserved, and often sad or olemn-as of men much with great thoughts, which they could not or would not express. The questions you are asked show everywhere quick, active minds. When, at length, the defective system of "Circulathe Schools" is improved, we may believe that Norway, in an intelligent and educated population, will stand equal with any country in the world. C. L. B.

THE LAST ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA

At the commencement of the year 1845 Mount Hecla had for seventy-nine years been in a state of quiescence -a period of rest longer than any that had occurred within the historical recollection of man. As early as 1839, however, there were indications that the smoldering fires contained in its bosom were far from extinguished. Still, the recollection of the last fearful eraption being long since forgotten, the minds of the inhabitanta retained their newly-gained serenity; and when the outbreak did come, it took the public mind as much by surprise as though Nature had not already been frequently convulsed by the titanic struggles of the mighty Fire monster hidden in the depths of Hecla's bowels.

On the 2d of September, 1845, commenced the eighteenth cruption of Hecla, that has taken place within the memory of mas. Heavy, murky clouds hung over the hilly districts in the vicinity of the volcano, and a dull, oppressive quiet pervaded the atmosphere, when at 9 o'clock in the morning both earth and air were suddenly convulsed and all nature was thrown into confusion. The earth shook, the heavens thundered in one continued roar, like the dashing of the surf on the southern coast in the Winter season, and impenetrable clouds of fog and mist wrapped themselves as a vail about the summit of the mountain, hiding it from the strained and anxious gaze of the trembling inhabitants.

About 10 o'clock this cloud darkened, and raising slowly from the peak of the volcano spread itself over the whole sky, deluging the earth with a shower of whes and scoria, and obscuring the atmosphere to such a degree that the people could with difficulty grope their way to their homes for shelter. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon daylight was restored, and the fall of ashea changed into a shower of volcanic sand which continued to pour down until the close of the succeeding day, by which time it covered the ground to the

depth of nearly two inches.

It is worthy of note that the thunder which accomparied the commencement of this shower was very feebly heard in the immediate vicinity of Hecla, while in remote places it was distinctly audible. On the island of Grimsoe, lying 50 miles distant, it was mistaken for the discharge of artillery on board of a Fresch privateer cruising in the vicinity. A slight trepidation If the earth was also perceptible in some places, while in others it was not at all noticed.

When the cloud cleared away and daylight again made its appearance, Hecla was seen to be belching forth its contents through three different craters one on the north-east summit of the mountain, one on the highest central peak, and the third lying further back oward the south west. From the central cra'er issued a dark column of ashes, which, pierced by irregular flashes of lightning, and attended by mighty peals of thunder, raised its lofty head to the clouds before it broke in a shower of ashes on the eastern plains. Both of the other openings emitted dense clouds of white, steamy smoke, but it was seldom clear enough to distinguish them from each other, and the mass ejected by the three eraters mixed into one ducky cloud of whee, which appeared to issue from a single source. Measurements taken of this column of ashes indicate its actual hight to have been twice that of the mountain itself, varying at different times in altitude from 6.774 to 13.926 feet.

About 71 o'clock in the evening a shock occurred, shaking the island to its very foundations, and filling the minds of the inhabitants, both brute and human, with consternation and alarm. The dogs, those faithful companions and assistants of the islanders in all their out-door and domestic operations, ran howling into the wilderness, and did not make their appearance in the vicinity of human habitations until after the lapse of a week. At the same time an immense fan-shaped from the crater, throwing pieces of scoria in every direction, and bearing in its midst huge masses of red not stone, which, after being whired about a short ime in the air, fell back into the fiery chasm whence they had emerged. As twilight approached, the lava was seen streaming down the west side of the mountain in a flood of liquid fire, overwhelming everything in its course and heating the streams in the neighborhood almost to the boiling point, so that hundreds of dead fishes were thrown to the surface, while at the same time the hot springs in the vicinity were deprived of their characteristic high temperature.

From the 4th to the 9th of September, Hecla was ompletely enveloped in clouds and mist. There was only an incessant roating and the constant showers of ashes to indicate the continued activity of the volcano. The violence of the eruption seemed, however, to be abating, not withstanding the lava continued to flew at the rate of about 50 feet an hour, with heavy clouds of steam, pursuing its irresis ible course, crushing and pushing the cracking masses of scoria sideways in very direction. By the 9th, this stream had advanced about half a mile, when it commenced hardening, and at lergth ceased to flow altogether. On the 12th, it again commenced, the roaring inside of the crater increased and the column of astes reappeared. The wind veered to the east, and for the first time the south-western districts received a sprinkling of ashes, destroying the plants and depriving the cattle of their means of subistence. The volcano continued in activity until the 14th, roaring and puffing forth globular clouds of smoke and steam, like the breathing of an immense subterranean giant, while the snow-capped mountains, Triefjeld and Oefeld Jokeln, which had never been seen otherwise than of a dazzling white color, were for a time enveloped in black clouds. The volcano, after binstering harmlessly a few days longer, appeared to have become appeared; a strong smell was at the rame time emitted, resembling nothing that had ever been noticed at previous eruptions. The lava stream seemed to have accelerated its speed, opposing hills having turned its course into a narrow valley.

On the 8th of October the thunder increased in vioence and the lava again foamed in a broad glowing stream around the talus of the hill. On the 4th of No. vember the hill appeared like a mass of fire from summit to base, as the lava coursed down its sides in three streams, and so Hecla continued in a state of eruption. at times more or less violent until the middle of March At times it was altogether hidden by mists and clouds. its existence and position only demonstrated by its continued grouning. Some days it would be entirely quist. and a thin white vapory cloud played in the air di-rectly over the erater. Then again the lava would flow forth, the column of ashes would be raised on high amidst the uproar of repeated peals of thunder, and would be swayed from side to side by the wind threatening one district after the other, or driven downward by the raging east-north-east wind, and rebounding from the earth would be rolled about in the air with

resistless fury.

On the 25th of March the fire again lighted up, with bitherto unequaled glare—at first clear and distinct. and afterward separating itself in every direction in dark red beams of light, shooting about so rapidly that the eye could scarcely follow them in their course and presenting all the phenomena of the northern lights. This was the last effort of the volcaso, Oa

t'e sext day the top of the mountain emerged frem the smoke and flame which had enveloped it for ever half a year, and during the next few weeks a slight emission of smoke and ashes was the only evidence of the eruption that had taken place. After the 6th of April these also disappeared, and by the 11th the lava had cooled off to such a degree that the falling scow lay unmelted upon its surface. Since then Hecla has remained at rest, and all rumors and reports of subsequent outbreaks may be directly traced to the anxiety caused by this eruption, the terrified inhabitants pioturing a recurrence of the catastrophe in every runbling sound and every shower of dust carried by an easterly wind from the ash-covered districts around

A LETTER FROM WALKER'S CAMP.

From The N Y Sun. Rivas, March 16, 1857.

We have just had one of the hardest contested battles ever fought in this country since the first arrival of
the Americans; but for the particulars.
On the lith (Monday), the troops were ordered to
hold themselves in readiness to march, and at 3 o'clock
in the morning they started from Rivas for St. George
to attack the enemy, it being reported that they were
not very strong there. Our art liery opened fire upon
them about daylight, and kept it up, with very destructive effect during the forencon. At every open
ing they four d, the enemy would come out and attempt
to drive our men back, but every charge was repulsed
with heavy loss. Our men were in the best spirits.

to drive our men back, but every charge was repulsed with heavy loss. Our men were in the best spirits, and fought throughout like very devils. Our sixpounders played on the church with such effect that the enemy, who were there in large numbers, were forced to fly to other parts, and at last having been driven from one corner to another, were compelled to leave the plaza altegether.

Now came the tug of war. Our little army of not exceeding 350 men all told, were surrounded by the enemy, numbering 2,500 or 3,000. We were completely hemmed in, but had gained our point in drawing them out of the place. All communication with Rivas was cut off, and we were without provisions, having taken acrne with us, the distance from one place to the other being only three miles. Many a greaser had bitten the dust, and it did not take long to convince the remain. dust one it did not take long to convince the remain-der that they could not hold their own.

Their next move, therefore, was to attempt to cut off

Their next move, therefore, was to attempt to cut off our retreat. Rivas being detended only by a few citizens, Walker found himself in a very ticklish position; but, forgetting that he was the President of this glorious Republic, he coolly ordered the return, and with pistol in hand, manifested his usual bravery by leading the tro-ps in person through a constant fire from the enemy, who had ambushed themselves all along the road. Our troops dreve the enemy before them at every charge, until, coming to a very large ranche or bactenda, they fortified themselves very strongly, throwing up intronchments and barricades along the road we had to page.

They were, unfortunately for us, in a position where cut artillery could not be brought to play, and this

They were, unfortunately for us, in a position where cur artillery could not be brought to play, and this gave them confidence. Gen Waiser, then as the head of the infentry battalien, made a desperate charge upon the barricades, and, after immense slaughter, cut his way past them. At least five hundred shot were fired at the General, but all to no effect. He is not to be killed by the bullets of the enemy. We kept up the fighting for the remainder of the day, and then returned to Rivas for something to eat and for rest, which the men greatly needed. We lett not less than five hundred of the enemy on the field—killed and wounded; and when a greaser is wounded with our Miniés he very selocm gets over it.

The enemy are still in the ranche, which is only about The enemy are still in the ranche, which is only about 1,000 yards from us. We can see them with the naked eye from our plaza. They are supposed to be only some 300 or 400 strong. Let them stay there for a day or two more, and it will be a sorry undertaking for them. We are expecting in about two weeks about 1,000 more men and then hurrah for the Five States!

Frank is will on the river with his command, but will probably join us ere long; for we intercepted a courier the other day, on his way from St. George to Costs Rics, with dispatches asking for re-enforcements, without which they could not held the river against

him and Lockridge.

Among the incidents of the fight was this one:
There was an American in the ranks of the enemy who
called out to Major Tucker, who had command of a

called out to Major Tucker, who had command of a party of Californians recently arrived:
"Come on, you man, whom the Vigilance Committee drove cut of San Francisco—come on!"
The Major, quite indignant at the insult, coolly turned to his command, and said:
"Men, just stop that d—d lingo!"
With a whoop and a yell, they started and drove them off in all directions.
Gen. Henningsen's coolness and bravery is in every one's mouth. He never dreams of danger.
We leat a good officer during the tight—Major Lewis, 2d Rifles. He was one of the bravest of the brave, and we mourn his lose, but such is the fate of war. Major Dolan, Frank's favorite, was very badly wounded, and is not expected to live. He was wounded in the charge upon the barricades.

when Gen. Welker had passed the barricades under the heavy fire I told you of, he very coolly remarked: "Why, there was a dozen shots fired at me in

Though we all knew there must have been at least five hundred, for the enemy were as thick there as bee: in honey time. Yours,
ALEX. T. S. ANDERSON, Capt. — Infantry

THE AFFAIRS OF SIR WM. DON, BART.

From The Daily Scottman, March 4

From The Daily Scotman, March 4.

On Monday afternoon Sir William Don underwent his second examination ine bankruptev, before Sheriff Jameson, in the County Buildings, Edinburgh. Mr. Charles Scott, advocate, appeared for the trustee; Meers, Hagart, Stein and Campbell, W. S., agents; and Mr. Patrick Frasor, advocate, for the petitioning creditor; Mr. Dalrymple, W. S., agent after the trustee had applied to have Sir William Don brought up at this diet, in order that his creditors might have an opportunity of putting such questions to him in

brought up at this diet, in order that his creditors might have an opportunity of putting such questions to him in reference to his estates as they might consider advisable. In reply to questions by Mr. Fraser, Sir William made a statement, of which the following is a summary: My father cited in 1827, when I was two years old, and I succeeded to the unentailed estate of Newton Don. Sir William Scott of Ancrum and Mr. Scott were my guardians till I reached the age of fourteen, when I nominated Sir James Maxwell Wallace, my stepfather, as guardian, and he continued to be so till I attained. nominated Sir James Maxwell Wallace, my stepfather, as guardian, and he continued to be so till I attained my majority. There was some accounting with him then at Paris, in presence of Messra. Rickards & Walker, solicitors, London, but I received no money. I signed some deeds, the nature of which I did not know; they will be found ir the hands of Sir Maxwell Wallace, or of Mr. Maitland, or of Rickards & Walker. I believe the rentsl of my estate could not have been less than £3.800 a year and I was told that the accumulations during my minority of nineteen years had been applied to the reduction of previous incumbrances, but I navareaw any account of these incumbrances. The estate was sold in 1846 or 1847 for a sum of £83.000. There were no debts burdening the estate at that time, except was seld in 1846 or 1847 for a sum of £33,000. There were no debts burdening the estate at that time, except my mother's jointure of £600 a year, unless the following debts were constituted burdens, which are claimed against me, and are mentioned in a deed of settlement executed between me, my wife and others in October, 1847, viz. Mrs. Anne Wynne of Shood, near Rochester, £8 000: Messrs. Smith & Wormald, £3,000; Mr. Edward Waiker of Lincoln's Inn, £2 800; and Messrs. Rickards & Walker of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who are described in the deed as "solicitors of the said Sir "Wm. Don, for the sum of £1,092 2s. 2d., being the "amount of balance of certain adjusted and settled accounts and bills of costs due and owing from the said "Sir W. H. Don to the said Messrs. Rickards & "Walker." Of the price of the estate, £18,000 was left as a burden on the property to meet the jointure of Lady Wallace. The cebts mentioned were, I suppose, also paid out of the price of the estate. These two sums amount to £32,892; but I cannot tell what became of the balance: it went into the hands of Sir Mexwell Wallace and Mr. John Maitland, London. I don't know how they disposed of it, except that some Mexwell Wallace and Mr. John Maitland, London. I don't know how they disposed of it, except that some very few debts of mine were paid, or promised to be paid, if I went to America to earn my own livelihood, which I did. These debts amounted to something like £3,500. I returned from America three years after I went out, and found that not one shiling of these debts had been paid; but, receiving the same promise from Sir M. Wallace and Mr. Maitland, I returned to America, where I remained for other three years, earning my living as an actor. I do not know what become of the balance of upward of 1,50,000. It was in the hands of Sir Maxwell Wallace. Mr. John Maitland, and Mr. Frederick Milbank, my prother in-law, the trusfees; but I know that Mr. Milbank had nothing to do with it. As to the debts mentioned in the deed of October, 1847, I do not know anything of the sum said to be due to Mrs. Wynne, I fancy she was a client of Richards & Walkers, and that the money was relied for me. I believe Smith I fancy she was a client of Rickards & Walker's, and that the money was raised for me. I believe Smith soid Wormald to be also clients of that firm. Mr. Edward Walker was one of the partners of the firm, and I think the £2,800 claimed by him was money advanced to me during my micority. He was then acting as my selicitor. I did not examine the accounts referred to in the deed as having been adjusted. Another deed was signed by me in Germany in May 1848, bearing that I had received a sum of £13,910. I never received that sum. I understood it was to pay off debts. I never received so much as £3,000 of it. My trustees said it had been applied toward the payment of debts. In June, 1848, another deed was signed by me in Germany in which I acknowledged to have

received from my trustees on loss the sym of £7 500 and in October. 1852. I signed a third deed in New York acknowledging that I had received a sum of £8 589. These sums were never paid to me. I did not receive more than about £2 000 of money on the whole of these ceeds. In June last I signed releases to my trustees in reference to the whole of the no ey. I was only shown a partial statement of the accounts. As to the deed signed in New York, I may stue that having had a quarrel with a man there, which ended unfortunately for me, I was arrested and put into jail; the money required for my hierarchian was £100. I wrote to my trustees for it, and my agents also wrote. After having been in jail for nine weeks a solicitor in New-York came to me, and said he was instructed to pay me £100 for my release, and £150 more if I would sign the deed for £8 589; and rather than stay in prison, I signed it. The deed of release signed in June last was prepared after it had been proposed to sequestrate my estate. Mr. Rickards, of Rickards & Walker, brought it to me for signsture. When it was signed, be handed over £1 500, of which Mr. John H. Wilten received £400, Mr. Rickards £300 or £400. Mr. Stein the amount of his account, and I received £100. The money was paid by a check from Mr. Maitland; the balance is, I think, in Mr. Rickards hands. His account was £700 or £800; and in addition to the £300 or £400 paid him on my signing the deed of release, I gave him an order on the trustees for £371, so that he was nearly paid in full I am aware that the trustees lent Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.IP., £10,000; Mr. Milbank, £6,000; and Mr. Maitlend a sum which I am not aware of. At the concision of the examination, Mr. Fraser stated that, so far as he saw, Sir Wm. Don was perfectly solvent, and indeed worth £30,000.

THE WAY TO A BROWN-STONE FRONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Somewhere about the year 1849 or 1850, the good-natured people in the vicinity of Third avenue and Seventy-seventh street were sorely perplexed for water wherewithal to dilute their Otard, or even cool their parched lips; whereupon a prayerful petition was sent down to our City Fathers for relief, which in due course of time was mercifully granted by the passage of an ordinance for the erection of a well and pump on the northerly side of said Seventy-seventh street, about forty-five feet more or less east of Third avenue.

About this epoch in the history of the world, the Croton Department resolved to extend a line of distributing pipes into and through this afflicted vicinage, ith the well and pump project was by con

and forthwith the well and pump project was by common consent abandoned.

In passing a few days since over that part of Seventy-seventh street above alluded to, we fell in with several quarrymen engaged in excavating rock. Upon inquiry we were given to inderstand they were sinking a well, by the direction of Street Commissioner Taylor, for the accommodation of that immediate neighborhood—a neighborhood notiously known as being then, and for the last year or two, in the enjoyment of an abundant supply of Croton. Upon further inquiry welearned to our surprise that the work was being prosecuted by authority of the abandoned ordinance of 1849 or 50; that it was under the supervision of an inspector from Staten Island, an ex-member of the Legislature who had been in the receipt of his semi monthly stipend for

Staten Island, an ex-member of the Legislature who had been in the receipt of his semi monthly stipend for the last year or more; that the gentleman in charge of the "wee things about the deck"—Mr. G. Monutjoy—had the contract whether public or private, at five collars or fity per foot, deponent saith not.

That the work in question has become entirely unrecessary, no one will pretend to deny. Nevertheless, if it shall be suffered to go on, a it probably will it will be made to involve an expenditure of some fitsen hundred or two thousand deliars, if it has not already all of which would be suffered to go on, a it probably will it will be made to involve an expenditure of some fitsen hundred or two thousand deliars, if it has not already all of which would be suffered become a charge upon the city.

which must in the end become a charge upon the city, insamuch as the centiguous property will resist the payment thereof on just and legal grounds.

Is it any wonder that our annual tax bill has run up from three to seven millions in less than five years with our municipal affairs thus loosely constuded I lait any worder that city officials may be found, who at a size leavent have appring from comparative and addical beauth layer appring from comparative and addical beauth and the comparative any worder that city officials may be found, who at a single bound have spring from comparative and admitted poverty into the pessession of two-forty horses, valuable squares and brown-stone fronts, upon a salary of fifteen or twesty-five bundred a year, with government reins and morals thus loosely held? Will the Legislature or Judge Russell interpose and save us from this new species of garroting?

There are a number of cases of the above character and stripe in the unper part of the city, with which are

and stripe in the upper part of the city, with which we are to a greater or less extent familiar, upon which we will, at our leisure, endeavor to post you.

New-York, April 7, 1857.

THE PEOPLE.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' DECISION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: I desire to call your attention, and that of the public generally, to a most important fact, bearing on the leading question involved in the case of Dred Scott, which appears to have escaped the notice both of the majority and minority of the Court.

The statement will require a partial recapitulation of ome of the facts set forth in Judge Cartis's decision. It will be recollected that the clause in our Constitution declaring that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens "in the several States," took the place, without essential charge of meaning or of intended operation, of a similar provision contained in article IV. of the Articles of Confederation. The leading and operative clause in that article was: "The free inhabitants of clause in that article was: "The free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers vagabords and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privi-"leges and immunities of free citizens in the several "States." Under the comprehensive term "free in-babitants" there could be, of course, no doubt that the babitants" there could be, of course, no doubt that the free people of color would obtain, equally with all other classes of the free population a full guaranty of the rights of citizenship in the several States. It is not surprising that this provision should have been distastiful to South Carolina and Georgia, at that time, as before during the discussion of the Declaration of Independence, and afterward in the Federal Convention of 1787, the only States which defended Slavery as a permanent institution. Accordingly, on the 224 tion of 1787, the only States which defended Slavery as a permanent institution. Accordingly, on the 22d of June, 1778, the Articles being again under consideration, after baving been submitted to the State Legis labers, the delegates from South Carolina, under instructions from their Legislature, moved to amend the preposed Article IV. by inserting the word "white," so that the paragraph should read: "The free white," the third precision of the state of these States "instead of simply "The free inhabitants of each of these States" instead of simply "The free inhabitants;" which motion was negatived, South Carolina and Georgia alone voting in the affirmative, and the vote of Virginia being divided.

The Articles of Confederation thus adopted in Congress, did not, nevertheless, become the law of the land until 1781, the State of Maryland having until that year withheld its ratification. But in the mean time

grees, did not, nevertness, occasion has on the land until 1781, the State of Mary land having until that year withheld its ranification. But in the mean time the Legislature of Virginia, at its May Session in 1779, sought to give partial effect within the limits of that State to the Article in question, by incorporating it in a Statute passed at that Session, inserting, however, the cestrictive word "white," which had been rejected in Congress. It was enacted, that "The free white in "habitants of every of the States, parties to the American Confederacy (paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in this Commonwealth," &c.; the same law also declaring that "All free white persons, born within the territories of "this Commonwealth" (See Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. X, pp. 129, 130.)

The passage of this law was a step backward, and a

The passage of this law was a step backward, and a The passage of this law was a step backward, and a manifest exception to the course of Virginia legislation during the Revolutionary era. Two years before in "An Act for regulating and disciplining the militia," (S'atutes at Large, Vol. IX, p. 267), it had been enacted that "for forming the criticas of this "Commonwealth into a militia"— all free male persons "between the sges of sixteen and sixty"—"shall by "the commarding officer of the county in which they "reside, be enrolled or formed into companies"— the "free mulattees in said companies or battalions to be "emp oyed as drummers, filers, and pioneous;" and a subsequent provision was made (Same p. 280) for enlisting free negroes for actual service. And in terms equally comprehensive, they, in common with "all free "born male inhabitants above the age of sixteen," had been required to take the oath of allegiance, under a statute setting forth that "allegiance and protection are reciprocal," (Same, p. 281).

been required to take the oam and any and protection are reciprocal, (Same, p. 281).

But this attempt to discredit her antecedents, and to turn back the tendercies of a revolution, by forestalling and defeating an important provision of the Articles of Union, did not long disgrace the statute book of Virginia. The law of 1779, restricting "citizenship" and "the privileges and immunities of citizens to "free white" natives of the State and "free white inhabitants of other States, was in 1783 repealed, and in its place was substituted an ensemment "That all "free persons, born within the territory of this Commonwealth, SHALL BE DEEMED CITIZENS of this "Commonwealth." (Scatutes at Large, Vol. XI., p. 324) And this law stood unchanged, through each successive revision of the statutes, down to the year finally repealed.

inally repealed.

It thus appears that when the Constitution was framed, the free colored people of Virginia were, by express enactment, CITIZESS OF THAT STATE, and like those of Massachusetts, North Carolina and others, fermed a recognized constituent portion of "the people" of the United States," who, with the intent "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their

"posterity," adopted that Constitution, with all its re-posed saleguards of personal rights against the or eroschments of any department of the Government trey ordained.

The naked fact that free blacks were citizens of Vb.

ginia when the Constitution was adopted, if it was the only fact of that kind, would of itself be facal to the argument of Chief Justice Takey. But the manner of that recognition, and its historical connections as shower that the contraction per contraction in the contraction of the same State in 1777; not, as in Massachusetts, by a judicial, or in North Carolina by a practical construction per can their Bills of Rights; not merely, as in these and other instances, a necessary inference from the force of the general terms employed, such that free men' or "persons;" but it was a recognition by express enactment, on a contracted issue distinctly presented by the necessity of revealing at the same time the previous law restricting citizenship and rights of citizenship to scatte persons; which previous law, it is also most material to observe, had been compelled with, and doubtless originated in, an attempt to defeat, in respect to colored freemen in Virginia, by an interpolated and quasir nullifying exception, the admitted ore-ration in their favor of the identical guaranty on which their rights under the present Constitution depend; which guaranty, nevertheless, it is now pretended, never had any application to them.

In this point of view, the facts which have been stated amount to a practical commentary on the law, embodied in the indement of the Supreme Court as prorounced by the Chief Justice. And if, as appears to be the fact they were not before the Court and only the mind of the condition of the Supreme Court as prorounced by the Chief Justice. And if, as appears to be the fact they were not before the Court and only the mind of the supreme Court and not the ment decisive character and furnish the crowning the time the p ginia when the Constitution was adopted, if it was the orly fact of that kind, would of itself be fatal to the

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SHIP ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

Dispatch to Mesers. Johnson & Hisgins.

JONES'S BEACH, Tuesday, April 7, 1857. There is a ship ashore, near where the ship Nass repe was. I saw her about one o'clock this morning It will be some time before she can be boarded, as there is a beavy sea on.

P. S -The ship schore on Jones's Beach is the New-Hampshire, Sheldon, from Glasgow. She is ashere opposite South Oyster Bay. One of the Underwriters' choopers started to her assistance at 4 o'clock from Public Store No. 12, Atlantic Dock, South Brooklyn.

From Our Own Reporter.
Further from the ship ashore on Jones's Beach. The ship reported ashore Tuesday morning on Jenes's Beach is the New-Rampsbire (of New-York), Capt. Sheldon, from Glasgow, with a cargo of pig iron, bleaching powder, rags, &c., consigned to Zerega & Co. of this city. She went ashere at 2 o'clock (sea time) in the morning, during a heavy snow storm. She lies head on on the outer ber, and about a quarter of a mile from shore; is hogged and has seven feet of water in her hold. She is badly on, and the only prospect of getting her off is if the weather should prove favorable enough, to get the cargo out of her. She is twentythree years old, and is not insured. There is a small portion of her cargo insured in Wall street. The captain and crew landed on the beach yesterday morning in their own beat, and Mr. McDonald, the first officer, arrived in the city in the afternoon. The New-Hampshire is seven burdred tuns burden, and is owned by Mesers. Zerege & Co., to whom shows consigned. She had no masengers.

THE BARK PARAMATTA. The British bark Paramatta, reported as missing, is insured in New-York and Philade'phins to the amount of \$12,500, the remainder covered in England. She was from Marseiles, bound to Charleston, and was spoken Dec. 21 within two or three days' sail of the latter port, since which time she has not been heard from.

THE SYEAMER HERO DISABLED.

As the steamer Hero was proceeding to New-York last night she became disabled opposite West Camp, by the breaking of her piston-rod which was avered at the cross-head. The piston fell, breaking on the bottom of the cylinder and breaking the center shaft. This accident occurred forty miles down the river at Il eclock at night, during a snow storm, while the Hero was moving very slow. The steaming Baltin mediately took her in tow to New York, where he machinery will be spredily repaired. Capt. Hancok is of the opinion that the Hero will be in running offer ns week, and that in the mean time her pisce will be upplied by another steamer. [Albany Journal, 7th. STEAMER BRAC NEWTON.

We learn that this vessel was raised four feet yested day, and that she received no injuries during the stom on Surdey. The contractors are now confident that they will be able to get her aften and convey her safely to New York in the course of the week.

[Albany Evening Journal, 7th. TERRIFIC GALE ON THE LAKES—FIFTEEN LIVES LEST—WRECK OF THE DAYLD SMART.

TERRIFIC GALE ON THE LAKES—FIFTEEN LIVES LEST—WRECK OF THE DAVID SMART.

We were visited yesterday (April 2) by one of the severest gales on record, attended with a loss of life for years past unparalleled in this vicinity.

The secw Cygnet came up the lake under sail like a racer, and tried bard to push under the safe lee of the pier, but was carried below, and, not hauling down ser lib she made straight for the break water, her anobor being dropped when she was but a few lengths of herself from the piles. She struck square on the bows, and at the instant several of her crew leaped upon the breakwater. A melambody circumstance occurred in connection with the adventure of the Cygnet. As also was making her way southward alongside the breakwater several persons, sallors followed her attempting to board her, and put out into the lake. One of the these was washed off the breakwater, and sank before any assistance could be rendered.

We come now to the saddest and most heart-conding occurrence of the day, a disaster which cost fourteen lives, and which will worol the name of the ill fated brig David Smart at the head of the calendar of marine disasters off our harbor. The brig David Smart, Capt Phelps, come up the lake and was driven ashore north of the Light-bouse pier about 14 o'clock. Her masts went by the beard, and as she was an old graft, she broke up almost immediately in the tremmadous seas then runting. Capt. Phelps fortunately showed.

sees then running. Capt. Paelos fortunately succeeded in getting achore, but he is the only rurvivor of his crew, all of whom, eight in number, perished in sight of land, and under the very eyes of thousands of spec-

crew, all of whom, eight in number, perished in sight of land, and under the very eyes of thousands of specacov.

The wreck of the ill fated vessel drifted into the lake and was beid by her anchers off the mouth of the river, and reveral of her crew were seen oliving to one of the meats with the seas breaking over them, threatening each instant to assellow them up. Such a sight never appeals in value to sailor hearts, and there were bundreds of gallant tars burning to go to the relief of their suffering fellows, the number of whom was growing less and less as one after another, chilled and exhausted, disappeared in the waters.

Capt Crary of the brig Republic had crossed the river in his boat to join the rowd on the North Pier, when the cry came somianeously from the crowd for a boat to go to the relief of the shipwrecked crew. A party of six sailors sprang into the Republic's bost, a long stout, but clumsy yawl, and with considerable water in her at that, and pulled bravely down the river and out into the breakers toward the wreck.

It was a noble and daring act but it was a rash one. When however, does a tar weigh personal peril in the scale, if a suffering sailor cisima his aid! The thousands of spectau rs watched the progress of the boat with smailety. The more experienced in such matters were aware she could live in such a sea only by the most skilful menagement. The six stout to vers soon brought the boat where she breated the waves, the steraman keeping her head to the northward. She was rapidly nearing the wreak, to the most of which, however, clang but one man, the last survivor. Now she would be lost to view as a beavy roller swept by her, and when it seemed that ane would never riso again, she would spear tossed like an eng sheid on the crest of a wave. She was new amid the firsting wrock. A few lengths more and that moment of peril bassed, she might bear to shore recovers and rescued. It was not to be. A wave hid from view, and an agonized cry from the crowd announced her fate. She had capsized.

A

A moment of mere thrilling sensation we never saw. A moment of mere thrilling sensation we never saw.
Strong men about us wept like children Could nothing be done for the six nuble fellows now seen at intervals citiging to the capstrad bost? No-nothing.
See, there are two left one at either end—they have climbed upon her, and are holding fast to her keel—they are gone—and the black line slowly drifting southward, appearing and disappearing, is the keel of the ill-fated bost—her noble and self-cardining crew, where are they?

Duck was now gathering over the waters, yet many

Duck was now gathering over the waters, yet many watched the wreck long after it was certain that nothing that had life in the form of humanity remained. Six sailors, the crew of the bast, were added to the mountul list of eight lost in the wrecked vessel.

The Crew of the Smart.—The following are the names of the crew of the id feted brig David Smart: Capt. Wm. Phinps, bis brother J. Polillies, both single men. We gave the name incorrectly as Phelos in our lest issue, and reported Capt. P. as saved. We were misinformed. The recoved man was Edgar Stanley,